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PROSPECTUS.

THE WESTERN LUMINARY

Appears as a Candidate for the Patronage of the Christian Public,

ON AN ENLARGED SHEET, OF IMPERIAL SIZE.

With respect to the future character of our paper, we have only to observe, that it will be conducted on the same principles that have hitherto marked our course. Our publication is known to be decidedly *Presbyterian*. To the firm and unwavering, though we trust, temperate and judicious, support of the principles and practice of our church, as developed in the *Westminster Confession of Faith*,—including catechisms, form of government, and discipline,—we are free to avow, the Western Luminary is devoted. We firmly believe, that our existence, as a church, depends, under God, on a faithful and devoted adherence to the principles embodied in this excellent formulary, as drawn from the Oracles of Divine truth. In defending our own principles, and endeavoring, in our humble measure, to enlighten the community in conformity with our views of divine truth, we hope we shall ever feel willing to concede the right of opinion to others, and to maintain that courtesy towards those with whom we may differ in sentiment, so sacredly enjoined in the word of God.

While our paper is chiefly devoted to religious intelligence, we do not design it to be *exclusively* so. It is a fundamental principle of our church, that science is a valuable auxiliary to rational, evangelical religion. Besides a secular summary of the most important events of this busy and enterprising age, the columns of the Luminary will contain the latest foreign news, poetry, miscellany, and general literature.

The Western Luminary is the oldest religious periodical west of the mountains. Thus far it has met with the general approbation of its supporters. It is unnecessary at this period of the world and of the church; this age of active exertion and religious enterprise, to say any thing about the necessity of such a newspaper being taken in every family. It must be obvious to every mind at all enlightened by human learning, or by the divine teaching of the Spirit of God. To the enlightened Christian public we confidently appeal, for their aid in sustaining a publication which is entirely dependent on them for its existence. The recent enlargement of the Luminary is attended with very considerable expense: but the proprietor has ventured on the experiment, relying on the efforts of those who have hitherto taken an interest in the publication, for a continuance of their generous exertions to sustain it. We appeal to every lover of evangelical truth, every friend to the dissemination of useful knowledge, every *Presbyterian*.

Character and Influence of the Colonization Society.

Extract from an original article in the September number of *"The African Repository and Colonial Journal."*

Let us consider the moral influence of the Society on the system of slavery.

Here it seems proper to remark, that the Society has no influence upon slavery, excepting a *moral influence*. It embraces in its provisions only the free. It does not interfere—it desires not to intere, in any way, with the rights or the interests of the proprietors of slaves. It condemns no man because he is a slave holder; it seeks to quiet all unkind feelings between the sober and virtuous men of the North and of the South on the subject of slavery; it sends abroad no influence to disturb the peace, and endanger the security and prosperity of any portion of the country. It believes that slavery can only be abolished by a system of measures founded upon the opinions and consent of the slave holders. It looks not to the General Government to effect its abolition.—The States wherein it exists are alone regarded as possessing the right and power, under the Constitution of the country, to legislate upon it. But although slavery is untouched by any direct operations of the Society, its moral influence is working safely, extensively, and effectually, in favour of voluntary emancipation. The Society arose and has been sustained by a spirit of benevolence to the unfortunate, and conferring blessings in the legitimate sphere of its operations, it sets an example which many a noble-minded master of slaves has rejoiced to imitate. It shows how emancipation may be effected with benefit to the slave and without detriment to the public welfare. It offers the most powerful motives to the humanity and religion of the master, and takes away all excuse for perpetuating slavery on the ground of political necessity. It shows how this evil may be removed, and thus silently invites individuals and States to adopt measures for this end, which cannot be too soon commenced, or too vigorously prosecuted; but which must, if judicious, be gradual in their operation, and made to harmonize with the great, essential, and multiplied interests of society.

To the moral influence of the Society on the system of slavery, there can be no reasonable objection; and it is plainly working more effectually for the diminution and final removal of this, our greatest moral and political evil, than every and all other causes that have been, or can be, made to operate. The early friends of the Society, and those particularly, whose interests were all indentified with those of the South, deemed its influence on slavery among its greatest advantages. Said Gen. Harper, "It (the scheme of African Colonization) tends, and may powerfully tend to rid us gradually and entirely in the United States, of slaves and of slavery; a great moral and political evil, of increasing virulence and extent, from which mischief is now felt, and very great calamity in future is justly apprehended. It is in this point of view, I confess, that your scheme of Colonization strongly recommends itself, in my estimation, to attention and support." Said Judge Washington, in his address at the first annual meeting of the Society,—"The effect of this Institution, if its prosperity should equal our wishes, will be propitious to every interest of domestic society; and should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions, the only blot which stains them; and in palliation of which, we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have exerted all the means which we possess, for its extinction."

Nor was the beneficial effect of the moral influence of the Society, more distinctly recognized by any of its advocates, than by the Putnam county Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgia, in 1821, in its published Report.

"The accomplishment of our object," say the Managers, "will secure to any proprietor of slaves an opportunity, if he thinks proper to exercise the right, of disposing of his property as he pleases; a right for which, we all strenuously contend, but which none of us possess." Again, "Turn loose a person of colour in the southern country, then, and without adding to his happiness, you increase in the community an acknowledged nuisance; transport him to Africa, and you promote his happiness, make place for a valuable white member of society, and add to the strength and security of the community." Here then the moral obligation to extend the benefits of the Society at some time, to those in servitude, is inferable from the creed of the Putnam Society; for who will deny, that to promote the happiness of others and the welfare of the community, is an obvious Christian duty?

From its origin, the Society has experienced opposition from a few individuals, widely separated from each other in place and in opinion, but both far from the unexceptionable and truly Christian principles of the Society. The one class, appear to think that slavery should be perpetuated; the other, that it should be *instantly abolished*. The arguments of the former would be equally valid for the slave trade on the African Coast, and are at war with every principle of free government: those of the latter counfound the misfortunes of one generation with the crimes of another, and would sacrifice both individual and public good to an unsubstantial theory of the rights of man. Both these extremes we are solemnly bound to avoid. That the system of which we speak is a great moral and political evil, is admitted by nearly all the reflecting and virtuous citizens of our country. It is equally plain that for the origin and existence of this system, the present generation is not responsible. Their duty is fulfilled, then, if, taking things as they find them, they endeavour to make them as they should be, without needless delay, and by all the means in their power. Though every virtuous man will aim to promote that state of society which secures freedom and equal rights to every member of the community, and though of the possibility of such a state under the influences of civilization and christianity, we ought not to despair, yet it is unquestionable that individual freedom and individual happiness should be ever considered subordinate to the public good. *It is not right that men should be free, when their freedom will prove injurious to themselves and others.* Hence in all enlightened communities, the restraints upon minors, and upon all who are found incapable of judging and acting for themselves. We ask those who declaim most vehemently against the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, whether should a body of Ashantees be suddenly and mysteriously transported to the United States, these wild and savage men should be left without restraint; or rather, whether benevolence and justice would not alike dictate that they should be placed under laws, far more rigorous than those to which any portion of our population is subjected? If they admit that such Ashantees might be placed under severe restraints, they admit, that, on the subject of the abolition of slavery, it is right that we consider, not only the condition of one, but of all classes—not individual freedom and happiness only, but the public welfare. Those who oppose the moral influence of the Colonization Society on the system of slavery, might, with equal propriety, war against the spirit of the age, and the mild and gentle spirit of the Christian religion. It was Christianity, according to Dr. Robertson, which weakened the feudel system, and finally abolished slavery throughout Europe. "The doctrines which it taught concerning the original equality of mankind, as well as the impartial eye with which the Almighty regards men of every condition, and admits them to the participation of his benefits, are inconsistent with servitude. Men were so sensible of this inconsistency, that to set their fellow christians at liberty from servitude, was deemed an act highly meritorious and acceptable to Heaven. The humane spirit of the Christian religion struggled with the maxims and manners of the world, and contributed more than any other circumstances, to introduce the practice of manumission. The formality of manumission was executed in a church, or a religious assembly." That the moral influence of the Colonization Society has already operated with persuasive, but powerful influence in favour of voluntary emancipation, will be denied by none that are acquainted with its history. A large number of the emigrants to Liberia have been slaves, liberated with a special view to their colonization in Africa. These have not been the aged and infirm: but the young and the active, and in several instances, all belonging to the high-minded proprietor, have been sent with supplies, as freemen, to the Colony. And many more are now held in trust, ready to be delived over to the Society whenever it can receive them.

Inside of a Slave Ship.

The following sketch is from Walsh's "Notices of Brazil," lately published.

"The first object that struck us, was an enormous gun, turning on a swivel, on deck, the constant appendage of a pirate; and the next were large kettles for cooking, on the bows, the usual apparatus of a slaver. Our boat was now hoisted out, and I went on board with the officers. When we mounted her decks, we found her full of slaves. She had taken in, on the coast of Africa, 336 males and 226 females, making in all 562, and had been out seventeen days, during which she had thrown overboard fifty-five. The slaves were all inclosed under grated hatchways, between decks. The space was so low, that they sat between each other's legs, and stowed so close together, that there was no possibility of their lying down, or at all changing their position, by night or day. As they belonged to, and were shipped on account of different individuals, they were all branded, like sheep, with the owners' marks of different forms.

Over the hatchway stood a ferocious looking fellow, with a scourge of many twisted thongs in his hand, who was the slave-driver of the ship, and whenever he heard the slightest noise below, he shook it over them, and seemed eager to exercise it. I was quite pleased to take this hateful badge out of his hand, and I have kept it ever since, as a horrid memorial of reality, should I ever be disposed to forget the scene I witnessed.

As soon as the poor creatures saw us looking down at them, their dark and melancholy visages brightened up. They perceived something of sympathy and kindness in our looks, which they had not been accustomed to, and feeling instinctively that we were friends, they immediately began to shout and clap their hands. One or two had picked up a few Portuguese words, and cried out, "Viva! viva!" The women were particularly excited. They all held up their arms, and when we bent down and shook hands with them, they could not contain their delight; they endeavored to scramble upon their knees, stretching up to kiss our hands, and we understood that they knew we had come to liberate them. Some, however, hung down their heads in apparently hopeless dejection; some were greatly emaciated, and some, particularly children, seemed dying.

But the circumstance which struck us most forcibly, was, how it was possible for such a number of human beings to exist packed up and wedged together as tight as they could cram, in low cells, three feet high, the greater part of which, except that immediately under the grated hatchways, was shut out from light or air, and this when the thermometer exposed to the open sky, was standing in the shade on our deck, at 89 degrees. The space between decks was divided into compartments, 3 feet 3 inches high; the size of one was 16 feet by 18, and of the other 40 by 21; into the first were crammed the women and girls; into the second the men and boys; 226 fellow creatures were thus thrust into one space 228 feet square; and 336 into another space 800 feet square, giving to the whole an average of 28 inches, and to each of the women not more than 13 inches, though many of them were pregnant. We also found manacles and fetters of different kinds, but it appears that they had all been taken off before we boarded.

The heat of these horrid places was so great and the odor so offensive, that it was quite impossible to enter them even had there been room.—They were measured as above when the slaves had left them.—The officers insisted that the poor suffering creatures should be admitted on deck to get air and water. This was opposed by the mate of the slaver, who, from a feeling that they deserved it, declared they would murder them all.—The officers however, persisted, and the poor beings were all turned up together. It is impossible to conceive the effect of this eruption—517 fellow creatures of all ages and sexes, some children, some adults, some old men and women, all in a state of nudity, scrambling out together, to taste the luxury of a little fresh air and water. They came swarming up, like bees from the aperture of a hive, till the whole deck was crowded to suffocation, from stem to stern: so that it was impossible to imagine where they could all have come from, or how they could have been stowed away. On looking into the places where they had been crammed, there were found some children next the sides of the ship, in the places most remote from light and air; they were lying nearly in a torpid state, after the rest had turned out. The little creatures seemed indifferent as to life or death, and when they were carried on deck, many of them could not stand.

After enjoying for a short time the unusual luxury of air, some water was brought: it was then that the extent of their suffering was exposed in a fearful manner. They all rushed like maniacs towards it. No entreaties, or threats, or blows, could restrain them; they shrieked, and struggled, and fought with one another, for a drop of this precious liquid, as if they grew rabid at the sight of it. There is nothing which slaves, in the mid-passage, suffer from so much as the want of water. It is sometimes usual to take out casks filled with sea-water, as ballast, and when the slaves are received on board, to start the casks and refill them with fresh. On one occasion, a ship from Bahia neglected to change the contents of the casks, and on their mid-passage found, to their horror, that they were filled with nothing but salt water. All the slaves on board perished! We could judge of the extent of their sufferings from the afflicting sight we now saw. When the poor creatures were ordered down again, several of them came and pressed their heads against our knees, with looks of the greatest anguish, at the prospect of returning to the horrid place of suffering below."

From the Connecticut Observer.

Practical Faith.

There is no support under the heavy calamities, and mysterious dispensations of the present state, like the faith of christianity. I mean not that speculative belief which assents to the truth of the doctrines of the gospel; which, being often but the effect of education, or the cold assent of the understanding, has so slight a concord with the heart and affections, as to afford no anchor to the soul in a night of tempest. Neither do I allude to that self-command which restrains the tear of suffering, or that constitutional apathy which remains unmoved because it cannot feel. I speak of that holy frame of mind which regards every earthly treasure and hope as the property of God, and when he sees fit to resume them, says without repining—thine they were, and thou gavest them me; praise be unto thee. In all things let thy will be done, and though thou empty me from vessel to vessel, and set me naked as when I first came upon the earth, I will love and cleave unto thee—"Though He slay me I will trust in him." This is the language of that faith which realizes the truth, the goodness, the excellence of God, rests unchangably in his promises, believes that he does not afflict willingly, that he cannot err, and that he will never forsake the "soul that trusteth in him." Its foundation is that deep humility which feeling conscious that it deserves no good thing at the hand of God, has no will apart from his will; and "in tribulation is patient," giving glory to him who hath smitten and will heal. In all seasons of misfortune, bereavement and trial, it is a practical illustration of the spirit of our Saviour's words, "What I do thou knowest not now, but *thou shalt know hereafter*." This faith is not the growth of an hour, or the attainments of a novice in christianity. Let it therefore be the aim of our exertions and prayers to be shielded with that armour, and furnished with that lamp which sheds its clearest lustre, when the twinkling planets of all earthly hope fall from their courses, and the light of this life vanishes into darkness. How necessary is it that we should *have faith in God*. His dealings in this state of probation are often enveloped in mystery, and the most virtuous and pious, are, called, like the ancient Israelites, to pass "under the cloud and through the sea." Yet though all the waves and billows of affliction break over them, and every ray of enjoyment seem for a time excluded, the faith that flourishes most in the soil of affliction will continue to be the "evidence of things not seen, and the substance of things hoped for."—Was it not so with Chrysostom, when the Empress Eudoxa multiplied her persecutions, sentenced him to banishment, and threatened him with a cruel death? "None of these things trouble me, for I said before to my heart, If the Empress will, let her banish me—the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof. If she will, let her cast me into the sea,—I will remember Jonah. If she will, let her cast me into a burning fiery furnace, or to the wild beasts,—were not the three children and Daniel there before me? If she will, let her stone me, or cut off my head,—I have Stephen and John the Baptist for my companions. If she will, let her take away all my substance,—naked came I at first upon the earth, and naked shall I return thither again."

We find both in sacred and in inspired history, many instances of this faith gathering brightness from the depths of affliction, and "overcoming the world." It is illustrated by a simple story which I have somewhere found of a poor mendicant, who was in this respect a teacher of wisdom to a learned divine. In ancient times a clergyman of great science and piety, had for many years importuned God in prayer, to give him a more perfect knowledge of the things in which he had been instructed. He had spent whole nights in earnest supplication, laying aside all his own acquirements as folly, and entreating God that he would by any instrument, however humble, acquaint him with himself and his doctrines more perfectly. Once, while his desires on this subject were more than commonly ardent, something seemed to say to him, "Go forth to the church doors, and thou shalt find what thou searchest for." He there found a beggar with torn and ragged apparel, and thus addressed him: "God give thee a good morning." The beggar answered, "Sir, I do not remember that I had ever an evil one."

Divine. "God make thee fortunate and prosperous."

Beggar. "Nor was I ever unfortunate or unprosperous."

Divine. "Be happy! What is the meaning of thy words?"

Beggar. "I was never unhappy."

Divine. "God save thee! At last answer me more plainly."

Beggar. "Most willingly. Thou didst wish me, Sir, a good and prosperous morning, and I answered that I had never an unfortunate or an evil one; for when I pine with hunger, I praise God,—if I suffer cold, if it hail, if it snow or rain, if the weather be fair or stormy, I praise God,—if I be wretched and despised, I likewise praise God; and therefore there never came any sad or evil morning unto me. Thou didst wish that I might be fortunate, and I answered that I was never unfortunate, because whatever God gave me, or I suffered, or whatever happened to me, whether it was agreeable to me, or unpleasant, whether the cup was sweet or bitter, I received it from his hands as the best for me, and therefore I cannot be unfortunate. Thou sayest also that God would be pleased to make me happy, and I told thee I was never unhappy; for I am fully resolved through his grace to adhere and cleave only to his will, as the best; and into this I have so wholly poured my own desires, that what he wills I will also—and because of this I am never unhappy, seeing that I cleave only to his will, and have wholly resigned my own."

Divine. "But if the Lord of Majesty should drown thee in the bottomless pit couldst thou then be content with his will?"

Beggar. "Drown me in the bottomless pit! why have I not two arms to embrace and clasp about him? One is humility, by which I am united to his human nature—the other, and the right arm, is love, which he hath himself given me, and which binds me to his Divinity. By this I hold him so fast that he must descend with me, and is it not more desirable to be there with God, than to be in heaven without him?"

From this the divine learnt that profound humility was the surest basis of resignation and unwavering faith. After some further conversation, he enquired what had brought him to such perfection in faith, and received for answer; "My silence, sublime meditation, and above all, union with the ever blessed God of peace and rest; and to say truth, I could rest in nothing less than God—and now having found him, I have forsaken this unquiet world, to enjoy the beginning of everlasting peace and tranquility. I have found him of whom the prophets did write, even Jesus of Nazareth. He that is mighty hath done me great things, and holy is his name. I know that he can do every thing, and that no thought can be withholden from him. Take then, therefore, the shield of faith, and the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." L. H. S.

Hartford, Aug. 28, 1831.

Long Prayers in Sabbath Schools.

The following article from the Sabbath School Herald, deserves the attention of those, who are called to pray in Sabbath schools. We consider long prayers in public, injudicious at any time and place, especially so in the Sabbath school.—*N. Y Evan.*

Some evil practices seem almost irremediable. Among these is that of making long and tedious prayers at the opening of Sabbath schools.

I was lately present on such an occasion. The prayer occupied at least fifteen minutes. Were I to judge, however, by my own impatience, and the apparent impatience of others—particularly the children—I should say that it occupied more than double that time. It embraced thanks for ordinary personal favors, petitions for a blessing upon the ministers of the gospel, for the efficacy of truth, for the heathen, &c. &c. all drawn out with the minuteness and particularity which usually characterizes similar exercises, at prayer meetings, in times of general stupidity.

That the exercises of every Sabbath school should commence with prayer, I am not disposed to deny. As far as my information extends, this is done; and were I acquainted with any such school, on which the blessing of Heaven was not first and invariably asked, I should not expect it to flourish. Indeed, it seems absolutely necessary that this should be done, in order to give an air of seriousness to the hour, and secure the smile of him, without whose smile and favor all efforts to instruct and reform the minds of children, will be absolutely fruitless.

But in no circumstances ought we to forget where we are, and the object for which we are there. In the Sabbath school we are with children, whose attention it may be difficult, if not impossible, to keep fixed on one object for a considerable length of time. Their minds are usually active and disposed to pass rapidly from one thing to another. With minds thus wavering, interest cannot be preserved without carefully varying the objects of thought and attention. If this fact be entirely disregarded, no good effect is likely to result from any exercises, however serious and important.

I am aware, that in restricting prayers to any given length, we combat a strong and extensively prevailing prejudice. But circumstances, as well as feelings should be consulted. Christians may pray as much and as long as they please, in the retirement of their closets. And in the conference room they may embrace within the exercise a variety of subjects. But the purpose for which they meet at the Sabbath school, necessarily confines teachers to one specific thing; and the limited time they are together, renders it impracticable to protract the prayer beyond three or five minutes, without infringing upon other duties.

This is a mere hint; but it is enough. Let it give rise to appropriate reflections, and I doubt not the evil will be speedily remedied.

Politics and Religion.

"The Christian *may* take an interest in public affairs—nay, he ought to maintain a ceaseless jealousy over the Constitution and freedom of his country; but a constant, and noisy, and factious meddling in party politics, is as injurious to his own personal religion, as it is to the interest of piety in general. *We do not cease to be citizens, when we become Christians; but we are in danger of ceasing to be Christians when we become politicians.* It is with politics, as with money; it is not the temperate use, but the immoderate love of it, that is the root of all evil. Thousands of professors of religion have made shipwreck of their faith and a good conscience, during the tempests of political agitation; let Christians then as they value their lives, be cautious how they embark on this stormy and tempestuous ocean.—*Charleston Observer.*

A just estimate of the Ministry.—I would not part (says Dr. Payson) with the privilege of preaching Christ crucified to perishing sinners, and administering to the consolations of God's afflicted people, to be made the monarch of the world.

For the Western Luminary.

Narrative

Of the state of Religion within the bounds of the Synod of Kentucky, Oct. 1831.

When Israel was led away from her own land into long and bitter captivity, her sons sat down by the rivers of Babylon, and hanging their harps upon the willows, they wept when they remembered Zion. No personal advancement could compensate Nehemiah for the affliction of his people, and no obstacles were sufficient to deter him from every effort which he could make for their full restoration—and as the walls of Jerusalem went up, every hour doubtless gave his bosom a new thrill of joy, amid all the revilings and opposition of his adversaries. So always the interests of the Church of Jesus Christ, however they may be despised by the world, are dear to every true disciple. The Synod of Kentucky, therefore, are sure that all their brethren will receive with deep interest, any report which they may be able to send out, of the state of the churches under their care.

We are not permitted on the present occasion to rejoice in that rich and almost universal effusion of Divine Grace with which we were blessed a few years since. But yet we have many calls for gratitude to Heaven. Although the most of our churches send up to us melancholy accounts of the coldness and spiritual sloth which prevail, and although it becomes all of us to take shame to ourselves for our unfaithfulness and inefficiency in God's service, still we are rejoiced to hear and to report, that in some places within our bounds, the mighty power of God has been manifested in the conversion of sinners. In the church of Bethesda, in the bounds of Ebenezer Presbytery, there has been enjoyed a decided and glorious season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. About fifty persons have been added to the church, and the strongest hopes are indulged that this season will not pass away without continued exhibitions of God's power and love. An interesting state of things still exists in that church.

In the bounds of West Lexington Presbytery, two Camp Meetings have been held within a few months past. At both of these meetings very considerable interest on the subject of Religion was excited. The services were in general attended, especially on the Sabbath days, by immense crowds of orderly and interested hearers—and although great numbers were not added to the churches on either of these occasions, yet it is believed that not a few individuals left the ground deeply impressed by the truth, and that in the cases of many the most happy consequences will ensue. In several of the churches too of this Presbytery, we learn that such a state of religious feeling exists, as calls for expressions of joy and gratitude. In the bounds of Transylvania Presbytery several churches have been highly blessed. Among other that we might name, the churches of Lancaster, Paint Lick, Harrodsburg and Danville, have enjoyed interesting and promising seasons. In the latter Church especially, a number of young men, just entering upon manhood, have consecrated themselves with all their prospects to the Lord. In this church there is at the present time more than usual attention to religion, and we trust that many more will be brought to repentance. We regard the importance of a decided and deep religious influence at this place, as great beyond expression. It is the seat of our rising institution of learning, which we believe, is destined, in the Providence of God, to exert, at no distant period, an unexampled influence in the great valley of the West. Whether that influence shall be salutary or ruinous will depend greatly upon the standard, and the extension of piety in Danville and its vicinity. Knowledge is power—and no weapon can be more dangerous in the hands of ungodly and infidel men, than learning. We look forward with assurance to the time when hundreds of the youth of our land, shall flock to this promising institution, and it is our prayer and our expectation and it ought to be the prayer and the expectation of all our people, that the same blessing which will enable it to bestow upon its pupils the elements of solid learning to enlighten our spreading population, may also enable it to send forth streams of devoted piety to make glad the city of our God.

We believe that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, and that he means that all flesh shall praise him. We are assured that He remembers His promise of filling the earth with the glory of his name—and we think we see in the signs of the times, stronger indications than the world has hitherto received of the approach of that day when all flesh shall see His salvation. While we devoutly rejoice, therefore, over the individual cases of revival, which have occurred in some of our churches, it is to the general aspect of the times that we look with deep and exultant thanksgiving. This is a day of unexampled exertion and success. New principles of operation and new combinations of effort and of principles are daily struck out. A new and almost fearful impulse has been given to the human mind on every subject—but especially on the subject of religion—and indeed all the workings of the world we attribute mainly to this religious impulse. Improvement and enlargement are the spirit of the day. We sincerely thank our gracious Father, that we see, as we believe, something of the operation and the blessed influence of this spirit.

In the cause of Temperance, one of the applications of this spirit, much good has been done. Societies on the principle of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, have been formed in a great number of places, and a mighty influence has been exerted by their means, over the public mind and we may add, on the public morals.

The subject of Sabbath Schools, another of the grand effects of benevolence, which mark the present day, has received much and interested attention. Many new schools have been formed, in prosecution of the noble resolution of the American Sunday School Union to supply within a given time, the great Western valley with their schools. With regard to these schools, we have great fears that many of them will cease for want of teachers. But yet so many give decided promise of enduring and useful operation, that our hearts rejoice in the prospect of good to the rising generation. It is not, however, so much in the great extension of actual operations on this part of the subject, that we rejoice, as in the general prevalence among the people of a feeling of interest in this cause, and the improvement of those schools which have heretofore been placed on a firm footing. The opposition which was formerly exhibited to this enterprise has greatly diminished, and in its stead the cause is receiving, more and more every day, the cordial support of the intelligent portion of the community, who do not profess religion.

The subject too of Missionary effort, both Foreign and Domestic—has engaged to some considerable extent the attention of our churches. Men are beginning to feel more than formerly, that the religion of the Bible is a diffusive system—that every Christian ought to be a Missionary—and that those who would have God to be well pleased with their sacrifices must not forget or refuse to do good and to communicate.

On all these and on other kindred subjects—we perceive a slow and gradual, yet sure and solemn advancement to a correct standard of feeling and action—and although we may be behind the spirit of the day in which we live, yet we believe there are operations on this subject going forward among us, which will tell loudly upon ages to come, as well as upon the present. And although it becomes each one of us to be ashamed that we have done so little, we ought still to thank God that so much is doing.

To raise still higher the gratitude of our hearts to the Great Head of the Church, for the spirit which He has excited, we refer in conclusion, to the progress of another and the noblest charity of the age. We allude to the American Colonization Society. However we may examine this subject, there is no other of the kind, so interesting to us. As a matter of political interest merely, there are few subjects so important as the removal, from our country, of the free people of color. As a benevolent enterprise having for its object the amelioration of the condition of this disfranchised and degraded class—it commands our highest admiration. As a recompense to bleeding and unpitied Africa for the wrongs that have been inflicted on her—it claims the support of all who would be just. As the most feasible, indeed the only effectual means of conferring upon that land of ignorance, the blessings of civilization and refinement, every Philanthropist must bow to its demands. As the means of spreading there our language and our free institutions—it can be viewed with indifference surely by no American. But when we contemplate the scheme as a Missionary enterprise, grasping in its wide embrace, the millions of heathen men, who are scattered over that afflicted land, and bearing to them upon its bosom, all the blessings of the gospel of Christ, peace on earth and glory in the highest—it must seize with irresistible power the heart of every Christian. Thus we view it, and thus we believe all the people are coming to view it—as the most stupendous scheme of Christian enterprise, that the human mind has ever been assisted to devise. A broader plan than has been shown before, concentrating upon itself as one focal point, all the beauties of every other, and constantly as we gaze upon it—developing glories and promising achievements that are peculiar to itself; for let it be remembered that however distinct the subjects may be in themselves, the total extinction of slavery will attend the perfect accomplishment of the enterprise of African Colonization. And who does not expect with exultation, the day when this foul and disgraceful and wicked blot, shall be wiped from our national character? When our national and individual characters shall be respected by all men as consistent exhibitions of the true principles of freedom? On this subject, then, so overwhelming in its claims, and its promises of glorious achievement, the people seem to be awakening. This form of benevolence, so worthy of having arisen in this wonderful day, and which will gather, we doubt not, about our age, the admiration of posterity, with all the improvements which will still be seen, is presenting itself to the church and to the world with new appeals, and we rejoice to find that generally to some extent, it has its claims allowed

We mention these things, merely to illustrate the ground of our confidence, that upon the whole, the spirit of the gospel is extending its influence, however much we may see to mar our hopes and to sink our own spirits in the dust. It becomes us all then to see to it, that we do our part of this great work, and that we meet the claims of the wonderful day in which we live, and of the mighty cause in which we are engaged, and amid all the minor discouragements that may arise, to lift our standard higher, to thank God and take courage, and ever to bear up our souls by the assured reflection that the kingdoms of this world are ultimately to become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; that although many obstacles may impede the march of truth, it is mighty and will prevail; that although the church may be surrounded by difficulties appalling and innumerable, God will deliver her out of them all, and these very things will work her advancement in holiness and power, as the waters that buried all other things, bore away upon their tempestuous bosom the ark of God, and bore it the more safely and the more rapidly away from all earthly entanglements, by the very fury of their destructive and rising flood.

Revivals.

The Revivals in this State are, every week, extending and assuming a more interesting character. In Hamburgh, a town on the Savannah River, opposite Augusta, we learn that thirty-five persons have recently professed a hope in Christ, and that a number more are deeply anxious. In Edgefield District, there are no less than ten or eleven churches which are enjoying a refreshing season. Since the commencement of the revival, it is said that nearly one hundred a week have become hopeful subjects of grace. The revival mentioned in our last, as having commenced at Gillisonville, bids fair to be extensive and powerful.—Other churches in the vicinity of the place are beginning to feel its influence. We understand, also, that a revival has commenced at Barnwell C. H. and in a church nine miles above. From Pendleton we have no recent accounts. The revival at Darlington still continues, and has extended to other churches in the District. In a number of other places there is an unusual attention to religion; and at no time since our acquaintance with the State, has this field appeared so white for the harvest as at the present. From the East and the West, the North and the South, cheering intelligence has been received; and we do hope that it may tend to awaken those who are slumbering, and give additional energy to those who are diligent in their Master's work. Its language is—"The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." Such visitations of the Spirit at our very doors cannot be slighted with impunity. Churches that can slumber through a season like this, may expect that their last state will be worse than the first.—*Charleston Obs.*

A Correspondent of the same paper, thus writes to the editor, after having given a detailed account of revivals in several sections of S. Carolina:

The means used have been of such a character as clearly to evince the work to be the work of God. The instruments have been usually the Pastors of the Churches, or Ministers with whose labors they were familiar. Thus preaching has been of the plainest, simplest character, distinguished for nothing, but its holding up Christ and Him crucified, in a deep and godly concern for the salvation of sinners. By means, in short, despised by the wisdom of this world, has God accomplished this wondrous mercy among his Churches; to rebuke them for their unbelief respecting his blessing upon the *ordinary* dispensations of the Gospel, and means of grace among them.

An usual proportion of the subjects of this work has, in various places, consisted of that class, whom it is desirable, but alas, too rare, to see under the influence of vital, experimental piety—*intelligent and influential men.* Many of these are now showing, what all will one day feel, that it is man's highest glory to become "a fool for Christ's sake," and to bear his cross. And may we not esteem this as an indication of the bearing of a new class of influence on society—as the dawn of a better day?

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1831.

To Correspondents.—"Viator," and the Missionary Catechism from Ohio, shall appear next week. "A Friend to the Cause," shall receive due attention.

To Subscribers.—The Conventional meeting to be held at Cincinnati in the course of a few weeks, will afford our subscribers generally in the valley of the Mississippi, a favorable opportunity of making remittances. The proprietor of the Luminary expects to attend the meeting, and will receive any sums that may be remitted.

Synod of Kentucky.

This Synod closed its regular annual meeting on Wednesday last. The meeting was unusually interesting; and a degree of harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the whole session that was truly gratifying. Although several questions of absorbing interest, in relation to which brethren entertain a difference of sentiment, came before the meeting, yet the discussions, although animated, were conducted with commendable courtesy and christian forbearance.

Two of the most important measures acted on by the Synod, respect the subjects of Domestic Missions and Education. The preamble and resolutions passed on the former subject, we published last week. The resolution on the latter subject, to which we especially invite the attention of the churches, we give to-day, in another column.

The Rev. Messrs. ***Breckinridge*** and ***Vail***, agents of the two Education Societies,—namely, the Assembly's Board of Education and the American Education Society,—were both present during the meeting, and presented the claims of their respective Societies to the consideration of the Synod.

We shall give some further extracts from the minutes of this meeting in our next paper.

Lexington and Ohio Rail Road.

The first Rail Stone of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road was laid on Saturday last, in the midst of a very large and brilliant assemblage. Early in the morning the contemplated ceremonies gave to our streets quite a bustling appearance. A large concourse of citizens from the country were attracted into town by the novel occurrence, and many strangers of distinction, from remote parts of the state, participated in the animated scene.

The procession, which was formed on the lawn of the University at eleven o'clock, was one of the most brilliant we have ever witnessed. It was formed in the following order:

Marshal, with an Aid.

1. General Officers and Staff on horseback—2. Field Officers and Staff—3. Officers of the line—4. Capt. Hunt's Artillery in Platoons—5. Governor of Kentucky, and Secretary of State—6. Orator of the day and officiating Clergyman—7. Federal and State Judges—8. Members of Congress and of the State Legislature.

Assistant Marshal.

9. President and Directors of the L. & O. Rail Road Company—10. Chief Engineer, with his Assistants—11. Contractors—12. *Pioneers*, with their implements of labor—13. State Board of Internal Improvements—14. *President, Directors and Engineer of the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike Road.*

Military band of music.

15. Capt. Neet's Rifle Guards in Platoons—16. Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Louisville—17. Trustees of the Town of Lexington—18. Justices of the Fayette County Court and Clerk—19. Trustees and Professors of Transylvania University—20. Reverend Clergy—21. Surgeons and Physicians—22. Members of the Bar and Officers of the Fayette Circuit Court—23. Union Philosophical and Whig Societies of Transylvania University—24. Medical and Law Students—25. Capt. Bryan's Rifle Company in Platoons—26. Tutors and Students of Transylvania University—27. Principal of Preparatory Department and pupils—28. Principals and Tutors of private Academies and Schools, with their respective pupils—29. Strangers—30. Stockholders of Lexington and Ohio Rail-Road Company—31. Capt. Postlethwaite's Light Infantry Company in Platoons—*Assistant Marshal*—32. Citizens.

On reaching the ground,—near the lower market house, on Water street,—a salute was fired by a cannon placed there for the purpose.

The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. N. H. Hall, the corner stone was laid by Governor Metcalfe, after which an appropriate address was delivered by Dr. Caldwell, Medical Professor in Transylvania University. The scene, altogether, was highly animating and impressive; and has formed a new era in the history of our town and our state.

We learn that seven sections of this road are already under contract, and will probably be completed some time next summer. Should this grand enterprize succeed according to the wishes and expectations of its projectors and friends,—and at present we know of nothing that should lead us to doubt it.—we shall become, in effect, almost next door neighbors to those who are now removed from us a day's travel.

Some idea of the almost incredible velocity of this species of travelling may be formed from the fact, that the distance between Liverpool and Manchester, in England, which is thirty-two miles, is accomplished on the Rail Road, with greater safety than in a stage or steam-boat, in the almost incredible time of from three quarters of an hour to an hour and a half, with immense loads of merchandize and passengers.

The Lexington Lyceum.

Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of this town was held in the Court House on Thursday evening last, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a town Lyceum. The Hon. Thomas M. Hickey presided as Chairman, and Gen. John M. M'Calla was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed in a very appropriate manner by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, agent of the National Lyceum, now travelling through the west for the purpose of forming institutions of this kind. Animated and interesting addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Mr. Peers, and Dr. Caldwell.

On motion of Mr. Peers, it was resolved, that a Lyceum be established in Lexington, and that a committee be appointed to frame a constitution, to be presented at a subsequent meeting. Whereupon, Messrs. Peers, M'Calla, and Barry were appointed for that purpose. The meeting then adjourned to meet in the Court House on the following Monday evening.

Pursuant to adjournment, a large and highly respectable meeting was again convened on Monday evening last. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, and the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft a constitution, reported a constitution and by-laws for adoption; which were both read, article by article, and unanimously adopted. The Society then went into the election of officers for the current year. Whereupon, the Hon. Thomas M. Hickey was elected President, James Shannon 1st Vice President, Professor Matthews 2d Vice President, Rev. Mr. Peers Corresponding Secretary, Edwin Bryant Recording Secretary, and Wm. A. Leavy Treasurer.

The meetings of this institution are to be held regularly every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. The first regular meeting of the Lyceum will take place on Tuesday evening next, in the Court House, at which time an introductory address will be delivered by Dr. Caldwell.

We congratulate the citizens of Lexington on the spirited and highly encouraging manner in which this institution has been gotten up. From the character and numbers of those whose influence is enlisted in its behalf, there can be no rational doubt of its success. Between fifty and a hundred gentlemen have already enrolled themselves as members, and many more, we doubt not, will be glad to avail themselves of the privileges of the institution. Membership is free for all, by the payment of the annual subscription, which is fifty cents for youth under eighteen years of age, and one dollar for persons above that age. Gentlemen who are members of the institution are, however, entitled to the privilege of introducing their families into the halls of the Lyceum at all times.

This institution meets with our most cordial approbation, and we cheerfully tender its officers the use of our columns for the insertion of any notices that may be deemed expedient for the promotion of its welfare. At some future time we shall recur to this subject again.

Foreign Missions.

We stated, a few weeks since, that we would receive any contributions that might be sent to us for the American Foreign Missionary Society. Last week we received the following note, which, although it was not written for publication, we feel unwilling to deny ourselves the gratification of laying before our readers. That the prayer of the benevolent writer will be answered, we cannot doubt. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

Burlington, Ky. Oct. 15, 1831.

Mr. Thos. T. Skillman.

Dear Sir,—By a late Western Luminary, I observe that you will receive donations in aid of Foreign Missions—particularly the Mission to the Sandwich Islands. Enclosed you will receive five dollars to be devoted to that object. My prayer is, that it may be the means of doing some good.

Your friend,

——— ———.

If there are other benevolent individuals who feel disposed thus to commit to the keeping of the Lord a portion of the goods with which he has blessed them, we will gladly receive their donations, and transmit them to their proper destination.

The regular annual Missionary Sermon was preached before the Synod of Kentucky, during their late meeting, at Danville, by the *Rev. John Breckinridge*, General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the General Assembly's Board of Education. After the close of the services, a collection was taken up, amounting to near a hundred dollars, which, by the unanimous vote of the Synod, was placed at the disposal of the American Foreign Missionary Society.

Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

We take the liberty of again bringing before our readers the resolution of the West-Lexington Presbytery, passed at a meeting called in August last, to take into consideration the subject of Missionary operations in the west. We hope this resolution will be extensively observed throughout this entire region. The Convention mentioned in the resolution, is to be held in Cincinnati, on the 23d of next month.

"***Resolved***, That the first Thursday of November next be set apart by this Presbytery, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, with reference to this Convention, and that sister Presbyteries in the Valley of the Mississippi be requested to unite with us in said exercises, on that day."

Convention.

In last week's Luminary, we published the resolutions passed at the late meeting of the Synod of Kentucky, respecting Domestic Missions and the proposed Convention at Cincinnati, in November next. It will be seen, by reference to these resolutions, that this Synod has recommended to all the Presbyteries within its bounds, to send delegates to this Conventional meeting.

Under existing circumstances, we are pleased to see such a recommendation, from such high authority. When the plan of this Convention was first projected, we are free to acknowledge, that we had many doubts as to its ultimate beneficial results. But upon more mature reflection respecting the condition of the Presbyterian Church in the west, in relation to Domestic Missions, and especially when it became manifest that a Conventional meeting with reference to that subject would doubtless be held, by some portion of the church, we became decidedly of opinion, that every Presbytery in the valley should be represented. Unless there be such a representation, the object of the meeting cannot be attained, and its probable tendency will only be to increase the difficulties that already exist.

Within the bounds of this Synod, the Presbyteries of West-Lexington, Transylvania, and Ebenezer, have already elected their delegates, and the other Presbyteries will speedily hold meetings for the same purpose. So that there is no longer any doubt, that the whole Presbyterian church in Kentucky will be fully represented in the Convention.

We have already given the names of the delegates from West-Lexington and Ebenezer Presbyteries. Those from Transylvania Presbytery are, ***James K. Burch***, and ***John D. Paxton***, Ministers; and ***John Green***, and ***William T. Willis***, Elders.

We learn from the last Pittsburgh ***Herald***, that the Ohio Presbytery,—in which Pittsburgh is located,—have elected six delegates,—their full quota, to attend this meeting.

An Example to be imitated.

The Transylvania Presbytery, at its late semi-annual meeting, resolved to support a Missionary in the Foreign field. Several Presbyteries in the Eastern states have passed similar resolutions; but we believe this Presbytery has the honor of taking the lead in this good work in the west. Shall not this praiseworthy example awaken other Presbyteries to corresponding efforts?

A Correct View.

We commend to the notice of our readers, a very candid and well written article on our first page, on "The character and influence of the Colonization Society." This article is taken from the periodical publication of the Society, and may, therefore, be relied on as presenting, correctly, its views and designs. While some are so industriously making unfounded representations on this subject, we think it but fair the Society should be heard.

It is stated in the "***New-York Journal of Commerce***," that the ***Rev. Dr. Cornelius***, General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the American Education Society, has been elected to the same office in the American Board of Foreign Missions, vacated by the decease of the late ***Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.***

A new Hymn Book.

A new Hymn Book, edited by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, has recently appeared, from the press of *Mr. Jonathan Leavitt*, New York, and *Messrs Crocker and Brewster*, Boston, containing 742 hymns. The hymns embraced in this selection, are "adapted to the devotions of the closet, the family, and the social circle;" they also contain subjects "appropriate to the Monthly Concert of Prayer for the success of Missions and Sunday Schools, and other special occasions."—*Southern Religious Telegraph.*

For the Western Luminary.

Assembly's Board of Education.

The Synod of Kentucky at its late meeting took under its care the Presbyterian Education Society of Kentucky. The society having requested Synod to do so, at its last annual meeting.

The following resolution was then offered; and the respective secretaries of the General Assembly's Board of Education, and the American Education Society (Rev. John Breckinridge, and Rev. F. Y. Vaill) were heard on the subject. After which it was discussed, and then passed in the affirmative, with only a few dissenting voices:—

Resolved, That we do now become, as a Synod, auxiliary to the General Assembly's Board of Education; and that we will operate through the organs of the Education Society of the Presbyterian churches under the care of this Synod.

The Convention.

MR. EDITOR,

In the Cincinnati "Standard" of the 23d ult. there is an article headed "Convention," in which the writer attributes sundry "mistakes" to the members of the Presbyteries of Ohio, Redstone, &c. We would, however, respectfully inform the writer of that article, that the mistakes are all his own. The fact is, that the members of those Presbyteries, were sufficiently aware of the source from which the project of a convention emanated; as well as of its anti-Presbyterial character: and the first impression was either to pay no attention to it whatever; or, if any, to express their decided disapprobation. When, however, the resolutions of the West Lexington, and Louisville Presbyteries appeared; it was supposed that a Convention of the Presbyteries, in the region included in the minute of the General Assembly, would probably be held, on the terms proposed; and, although it could not sustain a constitutional character, or act by a constitutional authority, yet it might answer as a medium through which the views of the Presbyteries, in the bounds prescribed might be more correctly ascertained, than perhaps by any other means. It was also supposed, that if some of the Presbyteries concerned should send delegates, and others decline, it might give a wrong impressio of public opinion, and thereby answer the very purpose of those who devised it: and that therefore as a matter of expediency, it might be best to send delegates to the proposed meeting. The friends of Presbyterianism, however, need be under no apprehension, that any Presbytery of the Synod of Pittsburgh will either recognize the constitutionality of such a meeting, or yet consent to a transfer of the right of the Presbyterian Church, to the management of its own missionary operations. Upon the whole, therefore, it is probable that the least evil *now* will result from the meeting taking place, and as it is the intention of *some*, it is hoped it will be the feeling of *all*, if they cannot unite in opinion, to make a candid report, and part in peace.—*Christian Herald.*

Miami Presbytery.

[From the Cincinnati Journal]

MR. BLANCHARD,

I forward the following preamble and resolutions for insertion in your paper. They were adopted by the Miami Presbytery, at its late meeting in Bellefontaine.

"Whereas a resolution of the last General Assembly, has made it the duty of this Presbytery, to state explicitly their views respecting the best method of conducting Domestic Missions in the West. And whereas a Convention has been proposed; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That in the opinion of this Presbytery, the entire management of Domestic Missions in the Presbyterian Church, ought to be under the control of the General Assembly.

2d. That this Presbytery do entirely acquiesce in the plan of conducting Domestic Missions which has been already adopted by the Assembly.

3d. That though this Presbytery are fully convinced that the American Home Missionary Society, has been, under God, the instrument of great good, yet considering the present state of our churches, we feel it to be our duty to withdraw our auxiliary connexion from that Society.

4th. This Presbytery is not aware that there exists at present sufficient reasons for calling a Convention of the Western Churches; nevertheless, if the Synod of Cincinnati should be favorable to a Convention, in that case,

Resolved, That D. V. M'Lean, minister, and William Lowry, elder, be appointed, and they are hereby appointed, to attend said Convention.

A true copy,

JAMES COE, Stated Clerk.
Miami Presbytery.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

An ordained Minister applied for admission into our Presbytery, lately, and on enquiring, it was found that the questions required to be put to ministers at their ordination, had never been put to him!

The Convicts.

The Rev. Mr. Potter, a Missionary to the Cherokees, who recently passed through this city, [Washington City,] informs us that he saw Messrs. Worcester and Butler, a few days ago, in the penitentiary at Milledgeville. He says they are cheerful and happy. This we expected. We have often read of others devoted to the same pursuits, and inspired with the same sentiments, singing and rejoicing amidst the flames that devoured them. We are glad, however, to learn, that they are treated with even the respect due to convicts, though they were denied that which was due to citizens and clergymen. They were equipped in the coarse uniform of the prison, with the usual badges of criminals attached. One of them is employed in making bedsteads, and the other in turning a large wheel,—grinding, like Samson in his prison house.—*American Spectator, Oct. 15th.*

Dr. Hewit in London.

We have been favored with the perusal of several private letters from this gentleman, by which it appears that he is fully engaged, with his characteristic zeal and success, in the advancement of the temperance cause in England. On his arrival he found the friends of temperance prepared for a general and thorough effort, and he has been enabled to render them material assistance in the prosecution of their plans. His whole time is occupied in delivering addresses, answering inquiries, and communicating with the committees, who consult him in all their proceedings. At his suggestion, the London Society has changed its title for that of *British and Foreign Temperance Society*, and, as its change of name indicates, will take upon itself the duties and responsibilities of a national society. The committee held three meetings for considering this measure. At the first, all but one opposed it. At the second, all but three were in favor of it. At the third meeting, Mr. Hewit was authorised to state that the chairman, (who is of the Society of Friends,) would give £50 if the measure were adopted, and was unanimously carried. The national society was warmly advocated by Mr. Crampton, one of the present ministry. Sir James M'Intosh declared his approbation of the society, and is ready to plead its cause whenever called upon. One of the Committee has pledged himself to add to the treasury of the new society twice the sum that any other member of the Committee shall give. The Society are very desirous of securing the service of Mr. Hewit as their General Agent and have made him a liberal offer, but his views of duty will hardly permit him to accept it.

But is the temperance reformation to be patronized only by the aristocracy of England, while the common people remain unenlightened and vicious? This is the vital question. The lords and ladies may vote it a genteel thing, and a popular thing, but if the temperance reformation is to walk only in its silver slippers, it will prove but a whited sepulchre. Some, indeed, affect to believe that when a change of sentiment in the upper classes of society is effected, little farther in the way of reformation can be done; and that, after all, we must be content to suffer from a certain amount of intemperance among the common people. But this is a false and dangerous doctrine; it is a retreat from which experience will soon drive the designing and lukewarm. The following extract from one of Dr. Hewit's letters to Rev. Dr. Woods, speaks better things.

"Last evening I attended a meeting in Galilee Chapel, Shadewell, the house which Mr. Smith the Seamen's preacher occupies. About four hundred men were present, chiefly of the lower orders. I spoke to them about an hour, and then proposed the formation of a society. A mechanic rose and stated objections. A Mr. Roberts replied to him with great effect and extorted thundering applause from the audience. Mr. Roberts told them that the auxiliary society which was formed but last week among the poor weavers in Spitalfields already contained *five hundred members!*—(what shall be said *now*, about the utter impracticability of reforming the lower orders of Europe? The fact is, that it is not done because it has not been *attempted*.) He also said, that the distillers in London were *trembling*. He said that a few days ago, he himself turned the Temperance Society into ridicule, but now he deemed it the most wonderful instrument of universal improvement of men of all classes that had, except the gospel, been thought of; &c. He spoke with great energy and freedom. He understands the humor of a London audience of the lower orders, and extorted from them repeated and enthusiastic cheers."—*Journal of Humanity.*

Temperance in Sweden.

The Journal of Humanity copies from the (British) Christian Advocate, dated Stockholm, April 8, 1831, giving an account of the introduction and progress of the Temperance reformation in that country. Sweden we believe, is the country in which the use of alcohol as a drink in health first commenced. We are not surprised to learn, therefore, what dreadful ravages it had made there. Though the country contains no more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, there are in it 63,000 distilleries of brandy, &c. The practice of drinking it three times a day, or a glass before each meal, had become very nearly universal among all ranks, and the effects, especially on the poor and ignorant, was most deplorable.

The first waking up to the subject was caused by the accounts of Temperance Societies in this country; but, as we might expect, it appeared like a hopeless task to reform 3,000,000 of drinkers, whose habits were backed up by the pecuniary interest of 63,000 distillers, and innumerable venders; especially as the revenue of the government, the nobility, the clergy, and the income of the farmers, was derived in a great measure from the consumption of this detestable drink.

Mr. Scott, the author of the letter, states that the first efficient operations were commenced Oct. 23, 1830, by Mr. Owen, who had more than 100 workmen in his employment, in whose wretchedness he saw pressing necessity for effort. On that day he published a tract in Swedish containing extracts from Beecher's Sermons and from some English publications. Notwithstanding the arguments of Messrs. Scott and Owen, the latter of whom published another tract, addressed "To the moderate drinkers of brandy;" the first society adopted a constitution which allowed the "moderate use." It has less than 40 m mbers, is ridiculed in the newspapers, and does nothing.

The second society, on the principle of *entire abstinence*, was formed February 18. To this 60 persons affixed their names, and at the next meeting a month after, the number increased to 240, and by the 8th of April to 500. The same indirect influence was beginning to be felt there as in this country. Numbers left off drinking who refused to sign their names; and those who drank diminished the quantity. Newspapers all set themselves against intemperance, and most of them, on the ground of total abstinence. The investigations, disclosed the poisonous qualities of the common brandy. Verdigris, from the common untensils employed in distilling—rotten potatoes and spoiled grain, communicating poisonous qualities to the liquor—and *arsenic*, put in to give it a sharp taste when the spirit was reduced to great weakness, were shown to be the accompaniaments of the brandy. Famine also was produced in some districts by the distillation of grain—in one district 5 persons starved to death in sight of several distilleries where grain was transferring into brandy.

Meanwhile the temporizing society which allowed moderate drinking had effected nothing, and was losing its credit.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Observer.

By arrival at this port, London papers have been received to the 1st of September. At the latest dates, the Russian army had arrived within six or seven miles of Warsaw, and according to accounts published in the Prussian State Gazette, the Poles instead of being united and prepared to receive them, had been contending with each other, and the violent party in the city obtaining the mastery for a time, had committed the most horrid excesses. Skrzynecki, it is said, had been deposed, and General Prondrynski appointed to the command of the army. Warsaw was represented as poorly supplied with provisions, and unprepared for a long resistance to the Russian arms. This account, it must be recollected, comes through the Prussian State Gazette, and is, probably therefore, greatly exaggerated if not wholly false. There can be no doubt, however, that the Russians were in the immediate vicinity of Warsaw, and that the crisis of Poland's great struggle was close at hand.

POLAND.

Comparative strength of the Russian and Polish armies.

BERLIN, Aug 13.—Private correspondence.—Nearer and nearer the thunder-clouds of war approach to the Polish capital, and the deciding blow must soon be struck.

Paskewisch's army is reckoned at 70,000 men, and 300 cannon. Rudiger has passed with 20,000 of his 30,000 across the Vistula; so (if we may believe the Russian notices) the forces of the Russians on this corner of the river amount to 100,000 men. Skrzynecki has scarcely half so many, but, if he is not forced to fight in open fields, he may reckon on the fortifications before Warsaw, which are well worth 50,000 men!

There are many complaints against Skrzynecki for his inaction since the battle of Ostrolenka. The violent party calls for Genese Remorino for Generalissimo; but recently that party seems not the prevailing one.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Observer of the 18th August, announces the appearance of the cholera at Robrau and at Hollern. The first of these places is 12 leagues from Vienna; and, according to the Berlin State Gazette of the 21st, the cholera was at Custrin, which is also 12 leagues from Berlin.

A Paris paper states that several letters received in that city on the 28th of August, mention that the cholera had broke out in Vienna. The city was thrown into the utmost consternation, and the first effect of the epidemic was to produce a fall in the funds. A number of the inhabitants had left that capital.

Items.

It is said that the Duke of Nemours is to marry the Queen of Portugal.

Among the passengers in the Hannibal from Liverpool, is the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, late Minister to St. Petersburg.

A report was prevalent in London that England was about to send a garrison to Antwerp with the consent of the allied powers. The arrival of his Majesty's ships Talavera and Wellesly in the Downs from Portsmouth, (to take in troops according to report.) seemed to confirm the rumor.

Emigration continues very great from Rotterdam for the United States of America. In the month of August between 400 and 500 persons sailed, principally Germans.

From the last report of the Irish Distress Committee it appears that upwards of 290,000 persons in Ireland have been rescued from famine by the prompt benevolence of the English. The sum subscribed amounted to £50,939 19s 1d.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

By a recent decision of the court of King's Bench, clergymen of all denominations are tolerated in preaching in the open air, where they please, provided they do not interrupt a public thorough fare.

We understand, says the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal, that the daily allowance of grog, to the paupers in our alms house, has been stopped. It is strange that for the long course of seventy-six years, an average of twenty-six dollars per year, (according to a statement made in the Herald) has been expended by the town for pampering and gratifying the taste of the inmates of the alms house, with that liquid poison, by which nine out of ten have been ruined in their property and health, and thrown on the town for support.

Sixty-three of the young men who are members of Kenyon College, have, during the past year, conducted 17 Sunday schools, in the vicinity of Gambier. The number of scholars in these schools it 971, and the number of volumes in the libraries belonging to them, more than fifteen hundred.

Three rigleaders of the late conspiracy in North Carolina, were executed at Onslow Court House, on Friday evening 22d ult. by the mob. There was a fourth who escaped during the tumult.

The French are attemping to make every man his own printer—for they have lately brought out an invention by which printing is proposed to be taught concurrently with writing in the charity schools. The invention is the work of Mr. Barbier, who styles it "typographie d'ambulance;" he solicits the government to patronize his plan, which has been approved of by the "Academie des Sciences."

Lotteries.—We learn from the Asiatic Journal, that the British government has put an end to the lottery system in India. It has for some years past been prohibited by law in Great Britain. We regret that none of our state legislatures have manifested their regard for the morals and welfare of the community by similar acts. In most of our States, laws have been passed to prevent private gambling, while with strange inconsistency, it has been patronized and recommended when practised by a company.—*Philadelphia Recorder.*

A successful Almoner.—The Editor of the London Record has received and forwarded for the relief of the distressed Irish, the sum of £5369 or nearly $25,000.—*Ib.*

MARRIED—On the 5th inst. Hillary M. Bedford, Esq. of Paris, to Miss Ann Chadwell, of Fayette county.

On the 11th inst. in Bourbon county, Dr. D. A. Million, to Miss Angela Forsyth.

On the 11th inst. Erasmus Boyle Owsley, of Garrard county, to Miss Caroline E. Talbott, daughter of Mr. Presley Talbott of Jessamine.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Thomas P. Dudley. Mr. John Nichols to Miss Lucinda, daughter of the late James Shropshire, of Harrison county.

On the 13th, by the same, Mr. Felix G. Russell to Miss Mary, daughter of Gen. James Dudley, of this county.

On the 18th, by the same, Mr. Hubbell Foster of Bourbon county, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thos. M'Clanahan, of this county.

On the 19th, by the same, Mr. Coleman F. Chamberlin of this county, to Miss America, daughter of Mr. Flavel Vivion, of Clark Co.

On Thursday, the 13th September last, by the Rev. Jacob F. Price, Mr. Benjamin F. Harris, of Montgomery county, to Miss Elizabeth Harriott, of Bourbon county.

DIED—On the 16th inst. in Franklin county, after a protracted illness, Mr. George Madison, son of the late Governor Madison.

At Vicksburg, Miss. on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Francis G. Arnold, son of Thomas Arnold Esq. of Paris, Ky.

On Sabbath last the 9th instant, at Venice, Ohio, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, Pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place.

On the morning of Wednesday the 12th inst. at his residence in the city of New Brunswick, N. J. the Rev. John De Witt, D. D. Professor of Biblical History, &c. in the Theological School of the Reformed Dutch Church, and one of the Professors in Rutgers College—aged about 42.

Advertisements.

☞ The facilities for *advertising* in this paper are equal, if not superior to any other paper in the Western Country. Near *two thousand* copies are disseminated, weekly, through the Southern and Western States. Advertisements left at the office, or at A. T. Skillman's Book Store will meet with prompt attention.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them, that he continues his business at his old stand, on Main Street, nearly opposite Morton's Store. He has on hand a supply of good materials, and will do his work in the best manner, and sell as low as *good work* can be had in the place.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, October 26, 1831. 17—5w.

New Fall and Winter GOODS FOR 1831.

JAMES G. M'KINNEY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and opening their first supply of FALL AND WINTER MERCHANDIZE, bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, AS USUAL, to sell as good bargains as any other house in the Western country. The assortment is general, and of the NEWEST STYLE.

Consisting in part of the following articles:

Super West of England blue, black, brown, olive, gray, mulberry and drab Cloths;
Medium and low priced Cloths,
Super Cassimeres, assorted colors and qualities,
A large lot of Sattinetts,
White, red, and yellow Flannels,
Rose and point Blankets,
Green and white Mackinaw do.
Scarlet, green and yellow Moreens,
French and English Merinos,
Silk, Valencia and Velvet Vestings,
Bombazine, Bombazett and Circassians,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Do. do. do. Ginghams,
Ladies' silk, worsted and cotton Hose,
8 4 and 10 4 damask and Irish Russian Diaper,
70 pieces very superior Colerain Linen,
Elegant plain and figured Silks, some of which are entirely new style,
10 pieces super Italian Lustring,
Thread and bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Long and square white, black & scarlet Merino shawls,
Lace Veils, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Splendid French worked Spencers,
Capes, Pelerines and Chemizettes,
Crape Shawls, different sizes,
Bonfanties, a neat and fashionable article for the neck,
A large and beautiful lot of Bonnet and Belt Ribbons,
Carpetings, Rugs, brass and wire Fenders,
Andirons and Shovels and tongs,
Pier and Mantle Glasses,
Toilet and Swing do.
A large lot of very superior Cutlery,
300 pieces handsome Wall Paper,
Plain and carved Combs,
Muslin Robes and Corsetts,
Ladies' Cravats, Gaiters and Burks,
Braids and Curls,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
China and Silver Head Ornaments,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Do. do. Boots,
Gentlemen's Boots and Hats,

A FEW EXCELLENT SHOT GUNS.

ALSO A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Groceries, &c.

☞ Purchasers of goods are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1831. 17–tf.

MUSIC TYPES.

JUST received, at the Price-Current Office, an entirely new fount of Music Type, consisting of Patent or Diamond Notes. The subscriber is

PREPARED TO PRINT MUSIC BOOKS

on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He pledges himself that all work of this description entrusted to him shall be executed in a manner superior to any that has hitherto been done in the western country. Persons disposed to publish collections of Music, may depend upon having their orders promptly executed.

JAMES W. PALMER.

Price-Current Office, Louisville, October, 1831.

Christian Almanac for 1832.

JUST received at SKILLMANS' BOOK STORE, and for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, *The Kentucky Christian Almanac for* 1832. Merchants and others who buy to sell again will be furnished very cheap.

Also, a general assortment of Books for sale as above, very low for Cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1831. 15-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN.

FOR the satisfaction and information of those that have patronized my house heretofore as a house of entertainment, and also that those who may think of calling on me in future may not be disappointed, I take this method of informing the public that I no longer keep in my house, as a beverage, any description of ardent spirits, as I do conscientiously consider the use of them not only unnecessary, but injurious, to the social, civil, and religious interests of the human family, both as it respects their temporal and eternal interests.

G. H. BRISCOE.

Mercer County, Ky. Oct. 10, 1831. 15–tf

CENTRE COLLEGE.

THE next Winter Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 19th of October and continue twenty-two weeks, ending on the 21st day of March, 1831.

THE FACULTY CONSISTS OF

Rev. JOHN C. YOUNG, A. M. PRESIDENT, *Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy, Logic, Political Economy and Belles Letters.*

JAMES M. BUCHANAN, A. M. *Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.*

Rev. DAVID H. RIDDLE, A. M. *Professor of Latin, Greek and Hebrew.*

THOMAS C. NICHOLS, A. M. *Principal of the Grammar School.*

So strong are the claims of Centre College to public patronage, and so often have they been presented, that it is deemed unnecessary again to enumerate them. The Trustees feel well assured, that, with the Faculty now in their service, they are prepared to give as extensive and thorough a course of Instruction as can be obtained at any Institution in the Western Country, and at as small an expense to Students.

During the past Summer a *Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus*, of superior quality, has been received. Also, an accession to the Library of valuable Books.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in the College Classes (per Session)	$15 00
Tuition in the Grammar School (per Session)	12 00
Fuel, for Winter Session	1 00
All payable in advance.	
Boarding, Washing, Lodging, Fuel and Candles, not exceeding (per week)	2 00

By order,

D. G. COWAN, *Secretary.*

Danville, 1st October 1831.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening at his Store in Lexington, opposite the Court-house, a very extensive stock of

MERCHANDIZE;

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public in general. His Goods were selected by himself, from the latest arrivals in *Philadelphia*, and consist of the most desirable style for the present and coming seasons. The goods were purchased on good terms, and he pledges himself to afford *great* inducements to purchasers, as he will not be undersold by any house in Lexington.

Approved country produce and cash taken in exchange for goods.

G. CHRISTY.

Lexington September, 7 1831. 10-tf.

NEW GOODS.

Morrison & Bradley,

ARE now receiving and opening in the house formerly occupied by R. MORRISON, a handsome assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, selected with care and attention.

Our stock being almost entirely NEW, dealers may find it advantageous to call, and friends and customers may rely on our strict personal attention to business; to the keeping constantly a well regulated assortment, and to the disposal of them on fair terms.

RICHIESON MORRISON,
LELAND J. BRADLEY.

☞ Those persons whose notes and accounts are due, will please make payment, as I am solicitous to close my outstanding business immediately.

R. MORRISON.

October 5, 1831. 14–tf.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. BARRY, FROM PHILADELPHIA,

WILL open on the 10th October, an Institution for YOUNG LADIES, in *Lexington, Ky.* in which all the branches of a scientific, useful, and ornamental education will be taught.

Their endeavors will be particularly devoted to the completion of Female Education, and a judicious and refined course of reading will be extended to those young Ladies who may have nearly obtained that point, thereby affording them an opportunity of cultivating the modern languages and acquiring a taste for reading.

Experience has proved, that in many instances a distaste for study has been created by overburthening the memory of young persons; and as all are not endowed with the same retentiveness, the inductive method will be studiously observed, and instruction conveyed by explanations and illustrations.

A French lady, competent to teach her native language, *Music, Drawing, and Painting*, will reside in the family, in the capacity of Governess. It is intended to make the French the general language of the institution; but as every member of the family is equally conversant with, and speaks fluently the Spanish, parents will be enabled to give their children a *thorough and practical* knowledge of both these tongues, which have become indispensably necessary to a polished education.

The most scrupulous attention will be paid to the religious principles, morals, manners and general deportment of the young ladies, so that on leaving the institution they may at once enter into and become ornaments to society.

TERMS:

Boarding, with instruction in all the branches of English, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, English Grammar, Composition, History, Mythology, Elements of Geometry and of Chemistry, Sewing and Marking, &c.	$200 per an.
Day Scholars, do. do.	10 per qr.
French,	10
Spanish and Italian, each,	10
Music, Vocal and Instrumental,	15
Use of Instruments,	3
Drawing and Painting,	10
Dancing,	10

Pupils can furnish their own stationary or it will be furnished at the institution at a reasonable charge.

Where convenient, bed and bedding to be provided by the parents—if furnished at the Institution a small additional charge will be made.

REFERENCES.—Hon. H. Clay, R. Wickliffe, Esq. E. I. Winter, Esq. B. Gratz Esq. J. W. Hunt, Esq. E. Warfield, Esq. J. Brand, Esq. John Tilford, Esq. Walter Dunn, Esq.

October 5, 1831. 14–tf.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE Principals of the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for young Ladies, are happy to have it in their power to inform the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have secured the services of Miss WHITE as an Instructress of *Instrumental* and *vocal music*, in the Western Branch of this Institution.—Miss White is lately from London, where for many years she availed herself of the instructions of the most eminent masters for the express purpose of qualifying herself for the office of Instructress. Since the arrival of Miss W. in America, her whole time has been spent in the Brooklyn Institute, and from her past success the subscribers feel confident in recommending her to the patronage of the West, believing that her talents need only to be known to be appreciated by an enlightened public.

The Institute in Lexington will be opened on the first of November.

J. & J. L. VAN DOREN.

Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for young Ladies, Sept. 14, 831. 14–tf.

CIRCULAR.

Medical College of Ohio.

THE Honorable, the Board of Trustees, having reorganized the Faculty of this Institution, it will consist, hereafter, of the following professors:

JEDEDIAH COBB, M. D., Anatomy.

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D., Surgery.

JOHN EBERLE, M. D., Materia Medica and Botany.

JOHN F. HENRY, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN MOREHEAD, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

*CHARLES E. PIERSON, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

*DANIEL DRAKE, M. D., Clinical Medicine.

The course will commence on the last Monday of October, and will end the last day of February.

The aggregate expense of the tickets, including matriculation, is fixed at one hundred dollars; and the cost of graduation at twenty-five dollars.

The requisitions of candidates for graduation are,

1. Satisfactory certificates of having studied medicine, with some reputable practitioner, three years, and of having attended two full courses of Lectures: or,

2. Of having attended three successive courses of Lectures, and studied, as before, all the time between them: or,

3. Of having been in regular and reputable practice four years, and of having attended one full course of Lectures; or all the cases, the last course, at least, in this Institution.

The opportunities, for the study of practical anatomy, will be ample, and the lectures of the Professor, in addition to the usual means of elucidation, will be illustrated by the splendid preparations and plates recently purchased in Europe.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes of select works, chiefly European.

The Lectures on Clinical Medicine will be founded on the cases presented in the COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL AND LUNATIC ASSYLUM OF OHIO.

The Trustees are now engaged in the erection of an additional edifice, of such dimensions as will render the accommodations in every respect adequate.

The Medical department of the Miami University having been merged in the Medical College of Ohio, by the reorganization of the latter, there will be but one Medical School in Cincinnati next winter.

By order,

JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D., *Dean.*

*Dr. Pierson will not be here during the coming session, and the Institutes of Medicine have been assigned to Dr. Drake—Medical Jurisprudence being distributed among the other members of the faculty.

Cincinnati, July 13, 1831.

POETRY.

To a Wave.

BY JAMES OTIS ROCKWELL.

List! thou child of wind and sea,
Tell me of the far off deep,
Where the tempest's wing is free,
And the waters never sleep.
Thou perchance the storm hast aided,
In its work of stern despair,
Or perchance thy hand hath braided,
In deep caves, the mermaid's hair.

Wave! now on the golden sands,
Silent as thou art, and broken,
Bearest thou not from distant strands
To my heart some pleasant token?
Tales of mountains of the south,
Spangles of the ore of silver,
Which with playful singing mouth,
Thou hast leaped on high to pilfer?

Mournful Wave! I deemed thy song
Was telling of a floating prison,
Which, when tempests swept along,
And the mighty winds were risen,
Foundered in the ocean's grasp,
While the brave and fair were dying,
Wave! didst mark a white hand clasp
In thy folds, as thou wert flying?

Hast thou seen the hollowed rock,
Where the pride of king's reposes?
Crowned with many a misty lock,
Wreathed with sapphire green and roses:
Or with joyous, playful leap,
Hast thou been a tribute flinging
Up that bold and jutting steep,
Pearls upon the south wind stringing?

Faded Wave! a joy to thee,
Now thy flight and tale are over!
Oh! may my departure be
Calm as thine, thou ocean rover!—
When this soul's last joy or mirth
On the shore of time is driven,
Be its lot like thine on earth,
To be lost away in heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Story of the Plague at Constantinople.

In one part of Europe the Cholera still adds its horrors to those of war, and though England is mercifully preserved from its visitation, the voice of alarm does not cease to be heard among us—"the cry is still, *it* comes!" and, the talk is every where of fevers, and infections, and mortal maladies. My last paper was on Quarantine, whence the transition to the plague must seem easy and natural.

Among the friends I acquired during my residence at Constantinople, there was nobody I valued so much and with whom I passed so much time as Mr. C. Z——, a native of the place, descended from an American family, and informed by travel and the constant society of the better class of Franks that frequent Pera. The following details I gleaned almost entirely from him, and he is himself the fond, devoted father—the hero of his own tale. Madame W——, his daughter, had been some two or three years married to an Englishman attached to our consular establishment at Constantinople, and was recently the happy mother of a lovely infant. A father might be partial, but his praises of his daughter's beauty, and talent, and goodness of heart, I have often heard confirmed by others, and all who had know Madame W—— seemed to preserve the most affectionate and admiring recollections of her. She must, indeed, have been one of those gentle beings we occasionally hear of, in our passage through life, whose names are never mentioned without eliciting emotion and melancholy regret—who seem to be a portion of the heart of every speaker, and of whom it is constantly said, "Ah! if you had known her!" One evening that Madame W—— was entertaining her sister and other near relations and some friends at Pera, she felt of a sudden seriously indisposed. The plague was known to be in Constantinople, but it was not raging to any great extent, and had scarcely crossed the Golde Horn to the Christian Suburb. So little did the party apprehend that the dread malady was among them, that they nearly all felt her pulse, and came in the closest contact with her. She cut in for a game at whist, and when the family party broke up, she shook hands with all her friends, and embraced her father and her sisters. That night her fever increased, and the next morning as daylight broke into the room, and allowed her to see, Madame W—— discovered a token, but she said not a word to her husband, who was sleeping at her side; she took her little girl that was lying on her bosom, and placed it in a cradle, and then waited until such time as she could send for her father.

When Mr. C. Z——entered the room she was alone. She mournfully held up her hand, and he saw with horror the palgue spot on her wrist. Still, however, there was a hope that it might not be the plague—a feeble hope indeed, but it served to cheer him as he took the sad road to the dwelling of one of those professors who are called Plague Doctors, and by constant practice are supposed to be able to detect the malady in its earliest stages. The doctor soon came to her bedside, and filled the hearts of all the household with consternation by declaring that Madame W—— had indeed the plague. No sooner had the word passed his lips than every body turned to flee—the servants, who were Christians of Pera, and far from feeling the indifference to the plague and the conviction of fatalism common to the Turks, would not stay another moment in the house, and her husband, who was almost petrified with fear, was among the first to leave the perilous spot. As the noble-hearted woman, who had borne the doubt and conviction that she was attacked by the fatal malady, with the courage of a heroine, saw this desertion, and that her infant daughter too was taken away, her strength of heart failed her, and while burning tears came to her eyes, she said to her father who stood close to her, hanging over her with an expression of anguish on his countenance—"*Tout le monde m'abandonne, man pere? mais vous ne m'abandonnerez pas.*"—"*Jamais! ma fille,*" was the answer of the parent, who had not a thought to give to his own safety, but who, as he spoke, embraced his darling, suffering child, and caught her infections breath on his lips. By this time the house was cleared of all save the father and daughter, the plague doctor, and an old Turk who fortified by the predestinarian doctrines of the Koran, volunteered his services and attendence on the sick whom no Frank in Pera would have approached for a mine of wealth—whom husband, sister, brother—all the nearest and dearest connection abandoned—all, but her good old father!

When the plague doctor retired, the house was placed in quarantine, nobody entering its doors but people supplying the objects that might be wanted by its inmates from a distance. No condition can well be imagined more calamitous that this—to see oneself avoided by one's fellow creatures—to feel that to approach a human being would be a crime—to watch the rapid progress of a disease that so rarely fails to kill in the person of one dearer to us than all the world beside, to count the dull hours as they pass on, and to know almost to a certainty, that in so many hours the dear object of all one's solitude will be rendered insane by the scorching fevers and insensible to one's attention and carasses—in so many hours more will be a discolored corpse—in so many hours more the food of worms, of loathsome worms, though that flesh is of our flesh, and fair, and dear, and most precious to our hearts and eyes!

In declaring Madame W——'s disorder to be the plague, the doctor had remarked that it did not seem the most virulent class of that disorder—that it was rather what he termed "*le peste benigna.*" But unfortunately before the malady was ascertained, she had been copiously bled by a European practitioner. I say *unfortunately*, because it seems to be established, that nothing is more prejudicial in plague cases than the use of the lancet, and her poor father was always of opinion that had she not been bled she would have recovered.

When the bubo broken out on her arm, her devoted parent bathed it with his own hands, and even when it had burst, entirely regardless of his own life or death, he dressed the festering, revolting wound: whilst she was burning with the most horrid fever, and writhing with pain, he often supported her in his arms, and her aching head would recline on his bosom, and her breath, hot as the vapor from an oven, would mingle with his. But yet he caught not the infection.

Frequently did the affectionate young woman express her fears that her dear father would be seized with the fatal disorder—frequently did she entreat him earnestly to leave her to her fate; and as long as she retained her reason she testified her sense of his truly paternal affection and devotedness in words whose recollection seldom failed to make my stout-hearted friend's eyes overflow with tears. But it was most piteous when the heat that raged at her brain destroyed her fine intellect, and she remained either mute as in a lethargy, or uttered words void of meaning, or sentences of the wildest and most confused import. The predominant object in the mind and heart of the young mother was her infant daughter, and at times she would implore in a tone the most piteous, that they would restore her child. At other moments she would clasp her arms over her scorching breat, as though she held the little cherub in her arms, and her parched lips would move as though she blessed it. Sometimes her haggard eye, as it glared across the apartment, seemed to be filled with imaginary objects, and she would smile or frown as these fantasies of her diseased brain were agreeable or otherwise. Meanwhile her afflicted father, whom now she could not even know, much less recognize his fond unwearying cares of her, scarcely left her bed-side for a moment, but sat sometimes with her hand in his, sometimes gazing fixedly on the form of his darling daughter that might almost be seen consuming itself away like a statue of wax before a glowing fire The old Turkish menial went and came, and supplied him with that food which he could hardly be said to taste in the bitterness of his grief, and which he scarcely would have thought of himself. My friend always described the nights he thus passed, as something most awful. Every thing would be still in Pera, and the adjoining suburbs of Tophana, and Galata—so still, so silent the sick room that the breathing of his dying child was dreadfully audible; and when this silence was interrupted by the barking of some of those innumerable dogs that stray about Constantinople with many masters, and with whatever home the corners of the streets, or the ruins of houses may afford them; or when the Beckdji, or Turkish watchman, going his round struck at intervals the stone pavement of the street with his club, which is always heavily loaded with an iron ferule, and the low noise echoed through the long, narrow, dark street of Pera, the sounds only served to render deeper still, and more gravelike the solemn silence that succeeded them. The tall white minarets of the mosque of Tophana where immediately below the house, and visible from Madame W——'s chamber. They rose stark in the deep blue sky of night, like sheeted ghost, and in addition to the sounds I have mentioned as interrupting at the intervals the solemn silence, there proceeded from them, at the Moslemin's hours of prayers, the low impressive chaunt of the Muezzin, which, and more particularly at the midnight Ezard,* at the stilly hour of darkness and sleep, broke on the ear like a voice from another world. At these summonses to prayer, the poor old Turk, who was always near at hand, and who had contracted a reverence and affection for the Christian that so loved his daughter, would retire to a corner of the room and mumble his devotion. It might be that the Christian father and daughter were included in those prayers; but it was not the will of providence that Madame W—— should be restored to health and to her fond father, whose life seemed to depend upon hers.

I believe it was on the fourth day of her dreadful malady that death released her from her sufferings. For some hours before the awful moment, her reason was restored, and though weak and faint and with but the "shadow of a sound" for her voice, she spoke composedly and most affectionately to her dear parent, who had grown pale, and thin, and haggard, in watching over his darling child. She recommended—and what is there on earth so sacred as the recommendation of a dying mother in behalf of her offspring?—she recommended her infant to the protection of her sisters; she spoke of the difficult and dangerous career of a girl deprived of a mother's care, and she hoped that her dear dear Marie would supply a mother's place. At intervals, when she saw her poor father bowed down with grief, she whould make an attempt at composure and even gaiety: and her fine countenance would sparkle for a moment with its former vivacity, and her bright intellect still exercise that influence which when in health and happiness irradiated every society she frequented. It was after one of these efforts, that my friend, whose eyes were constantly rivetted on her, saw a sudden change in her countenance—there was an awful something flashed over it—a flitting shadow of mystery and solemnity—the reflection of coming immortality—a something like the shade of a bird high up in the heavens cast on a deep and solitary lake. The fond father passionately grasped her hand as though by physical force he would prevent that spirit's eternal retreat. She fixed her large black eyes on his anxious face, and muttered "Je meurs." His arm was then round her attenuated waist, he clasped her closer to his bosom, he grasped her hand still firmer; a gentle pressure—so gentle that it would scarcely have discomposed the down on a feather, returned the paternal pressure, and she breathed forth her soul in his embrace, and her pale, cold face fell like marble upon the now desolate bosom of her father.

From the first disclosure of her disorder—from the first moment when on entering that room which he had scarcely ever left since for an instant, she had silently raised her hand and showed the small dark-red spot on her wrist, he had felt that his child must die: for days and sleepless nights he had watched the approaches of death, which he had every hour seen coming nearer and nearer and more rapidly; the voice of hope had long been mute in his affectionate heart; the grave was before his eyes; but now that she was dead, he could not comprehend how it could be—how she, who but now, breathed, and spoke, and looked love and life, should be an inanimate, cold, cold mass—how she, his own flesh and blood, should be senseless to his caresses and his despair—how she, so exquisitely sensitive in body as in mind, should now feel no more than the couch on which she reclined, or the wooden floor on which he trod. But she was dead! and all was over! As long as the light of life flickered in the socket though void of hope, he could find occupation; and it was a relief to his fond and aching heart to busy himself about the person of his child, to wash her plague ulcer, to sponge her burning neck and breast, to humect her scorched lips, to administer her medicine or her nutriment, to smooth her bed, to raise her in his arms, to support her on his bosom, to press her burning, bursting forehead with his hands, and to render, which he did alone, the every office of a nurse to his daughter,—but now he had nothing to do, no service to render, no exertion to make; a fearful void had fallen upon his heart, and he could only groan in impotent despair! But there *was* yet one office to perform—there *was* yet another and the last—the last he could render on earth! and when the old Turk brought into the room the coffin which had been procured for the "mortal coil," that all that remained of so much beauty, and intelligence, and moral worth, the devoted father took the disfigured form of his child in his arms—in the affectionate arms in which she had breathed her last, and himself laid her in that coffin, which he closed and secured with his own hands.

In the countries of the East, even when there is no plague raging, interment rapidly follows dissolution. On the evening of the day of her death, Madame W—— was carried to the Frank burying ground above the extensive cypress grove, the Turkish cemetery of Pera, than which, with its views of the rapid Bosphorus that laves the foot of that hill, of the sea of Marmora with its group of islands, and occasional glimpses at sunset of the Bithynian Olompus, there can scarcely be a fairer spot on earth. Some few attached friends who had been apprized of the melancholy event, attended at the place of interment, to render their last testimonial of respect to a most amiable woman, and though they could not come in contact with him, they spoke words of condolence and comfort to the bereaved father, as he arrived slowly following on foot the remains of his daughter. Among these gentlemen was Mr. C.——, the British Consul General, an old and dear friend of Mr. Z——. When the coffin was lowered into the narrow grave—as the first earth was thrown on the coffin which returned that hollow sound, the most awful and desolating the ear of affection can hear, this dear friend renewed his offices of consolation. Up to this moment the fond father had borne himself with astonishing firmness and composure:—by the dying bed—by the lifeless body of his child, he had not let a tear escape him; in danger and death he had done all that man could do, and the feelings of nature—a parent's feelings—had been controlled by the stoicism of a man whose lot it had been to drink his full share from the ever brimming bowl of human calamities; but now that familiar and friendly voice of Mr. C——, added to the effect of the desolating sounds from the disappearing coffin, unnerved him completely; the strength of heart and of head gave way before them, and with a cry of anguish, and a momentary access of insanity, the father rushed from his daughter's grave, and ran towards the Turkish cemetery, utterly unconscious of what he was doing. His friend, however, had every care taken of him; one of Mr. C——'s Janissaries followed him, and after the first burst of nature, easily induced him to return to Pera, where he was obliged to condemn himself to a lonely and sorrowful quarantine, ere he could seek alleviation to his sorrows in the bosom of his remaining family, or the society of his friends

* * * * * *

When I was in Turkey, some three or four years had passed since this sad case of plague, and the infant of Madame W—— had survived, and grown to a lovely little girl, who was often my pet companion. But not only did the child who was sleeping on her mother's bosom, and my friend Z—— who received her mother's dying breath, escape the dreadful contagion, but all those relative and friends who had been with Madame W—— and in close contact with her, when of a certainty she had the plague upon her, were equally exempt from the contagion. C. M. F.

*The call to prayer

American Colonization Society.

Extract from the 18th Annual Report.

Accession to the Colony.—On the 16th of January, 1830, the brig Liberia, having on board Dr. Anderson, two Swiss Missionaries and 58 colored passengers, 49 of whom were liberated slaves, sailed from Hampden Roads, and arrived at Liberia April 27th. On the 20th of April, 30 slaves who had been liberated by Joel Early, Esq. of Georgia, and who had been expected to embark in the Liberia, but who did not arrive till after her departure, sailed from Norfolk, and reached the Colony, together with 70 emigrants more, 64 of whom were liberated slaves early in June. The passengers by both these vessels were landed in good health but many of them soon fell victims to the fever. The colony has also received an accession of 91 recaptured Africans, sent out by the government of the United States. They arrived on the 4th of March, 1830, after a passage of five months, and together with those just mentioned, have been settled for the present at Caldwell and the vicinity. Besides these accessions, two vessels have recently sailed for the colony; the ship Carolinian, with Dr Mechlin, the colonial agent, Dr. Humphries, physician and assistant agent, and 106 colored persons, 45 of whom were liberated slaves; and the brig Valador, with Dr. G. P. Todsen, physician, and 81 emigrants, of whom about 40 are liberated slaves.

Intercourse with the Natives.—A new road has recently been opened from Millsburg to the country of Kings Boatswain, a powerful chief, to whom allusion was made in the report. The distance from Monrovia to his principal town by the usual route, was about 150 miles. It will now be but 80 or 90, and as merchandise can be transported a third of the way by water, intercourse with the interior will be greatly facilitated. The existence and advantages of the colony are becoming more and more known to distant tribes, and new sources of information and wealth are opening to the enterprise of the colonists every year. One of the neighboring tribes during the past year has placed itself under the protection and authority of the colonial government, and it is believed that numerous other tribes are disposed to do likewise, though as they are more remote it is questionable whether the colonial government can with propriety at present receive them. It is hoped, however, that at no distant period it will.

Slave Trade.—With undiminished atrocity and activity is this odious traffic now carried on all along the African coast. Slave factories are established in the immediate vicinity of the colony, and at the Gallinas, (between Liberia and Sierra Leone) not less than 900 slaves were shipped during the last summer, in the space of three weeks. While all Christian Governments have expressed their abhorrence of this trade, they have done comparatively nothing for its suppression. The voice of injured and bleeding humanity has long called for vigorous and united action on this subject, but it has called in vain. Thousands of human beings have perished in agony, perished as the victims of the most unrelenting injustice and cruelty, inflicted by citizens of Christian states, and yet the powers of Christendom, well knowing the fact, have felt no adequate sympathy and made no energetic efforts to save them.

Interest in the objects of the Society.—The interest in the objects of the society is fast increasing. In almost every section of the Union the society is rapidly becoming known, and gaining strength in the public confidence and affection. The disposition of the free people of color to emigrate to Liberia is increasing. Before the legislature of North Carolina a bill is now pending, which proposes a tax for the purpose of raising a fund for the removal of the free colored population. In the senate of Louisiana during its last session, resolutions were adopted recommending the object of this society as worthy the patronage of the general government, and it is hoped will be sanctioned by the house of representatives during the present session of the legislature. The committee in the house of representatives, to whom the memorial to congress was referred, made a favorable report, and recommended a bill in aid of the society, which has not yet been acted upon in the house.

MERCHANT TAILORS' FASHIONABLE STORE.

Williams & Wilson,

HAVE just received from the Eastward, in addition to their former stock, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of

London Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Mulberry, Gray, Drab, &c. Fancy coloured Cassimeres of various descriptions; New style Lyons' cut figured silk velvet vestings; Fancy silk vestings of various descriptions; fashionable, plain, and fancy cravats, gloves, &c.; Fancy silk pocket handkerchiefs, suspenders, stocks, shirt collars, &c.

All of which they will sell low for cash. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a manner not inferior to any in the United States. They return their thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage, and earnestly solicit them to call and examine for themselves All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia Fashions just received. Employers wishing to obtain A. F. Saguezs' patent system of cutting, from New York, or report of Fashions, can obtain it of us as we are his Agents.

N. B. To journeymen the highest prices will be given.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1831. 12-tf.

FEMALE ACADEMY OF DANVILLE KENTUCKY.

I WILL re-open my Academy for females, at Danville, on the first Monday in November 1831. The course of instruction will include all the useful branches taught in any similar Institution in the country.

A Library, a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus will be attached to the School for the use of the pupils; and familiar Lectures delivered in connection with recitations on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, also on Botany, Belles Lettres, and Mental Philosophy.

Besides the above studies, will be taught in the school, Orthography, Elocution, Grammar, Chirography, Composition (oral and written) Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps; History, sacred and profane, Natural History, Natural Theology, and Evidences of Christianity, Study of the Bible, Moral Philosophy, Logic, &c. &c.

The methods of instruction will not merely require the laborious exercise of the memory, but will be calculated to impart quickness, vigour, and a habit of reflection to the minds of the pupils. The discipline of the School shall be strict, yet accompanied with paternal and affectionate gentleness, so as to render the acquisition of knowledge pleasant to all the scholars who possess a thirst for improvement.

All extravagance in dress &c. idle visiting, and associating with young gentlemen, shall be strictly prohibited. Particular, diligent and persevering efforts shall be made for the various intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils; and for fitting them to fill with dignified propriety and usefulness, the important spheres in *real* life, assigned them by their Creator.

JAMES K. BURCH.

Danville, Ky. August 31st, 1831. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, direct from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of

New Goods;

Selected by himself, from the latest eastern arrivals. All of which will be sold as low for

Cash, Linen, Feathers and Wool,

as they can be afforded. His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods.

THOS. C. OREAR.

N. B.—*White Lead, by the single keg or quantity, for sale*

Lexington, Ky. May 11, 1830. 45-tf.

Young Ladies' Education.

THE Principals of the *Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies*, (opposite the City of New-York,) purpose to establish a *Western branch* of their Institution in the town of Lexington, Ky. which will commence operations on the *first of November next.* A convenient and pleasant house on Hill-street, lately occupied by Mrs. Briggs, has been engaged for the present accommodation of the establishment. In the above Seminary, as *systematic, thorough, and extensive a course of instruction* in all the *English, Scientific, Classical, and Ornamental* branches of a young lady's education will be adopted, as is pursued in the parent Institution. It has ever been the purpose of the Principals of the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute, and will be, in the present instance, to afford to females in acquiring an education, facilities corresponding with those enjoyed by the other sex in our Colleges

The most ample provision will ever be made in furnishing experienced and competent Professors—and Instructresses whenever required.

While special regard will be paid to the morals and religious education of the pupils, none of the peculiarities of any particular sect, will be taught or recommended.

The *Study Hall* will be furnished in the style of the *Parlour;* where the *neatness, elegance, ease,* and *propriety of manners and conversation of the Drawing Room*, will ever be expected and inculcated.

Gratuitous instruction will be given in *Vocal Music*, also in *Calisthenics.* These exercises have been introduced and practised for the last four years, in the best female institutions in Paris and London.

From the experience of their daily practice for *three years* in the Brooklyn Institute; their universal approbation with both parents and pupils; their fullest conviction has been produced, that no exercises have as yet been devised for young ladies, better calculated to promote the *health and vigour* of the system, as well as to confer an ease and elegance of manners.

TERMS.—Board, washing, fuel in school, lecture and bed rooms, lights, furnished rooms, (except bed and bedding,) Pew rent, and tuition in all the *English, Scientific, and Classical branches*, $50 a qr.

French, Spanish, and Italian languages—each $10 a quarter.

Latin and Greek, no extra charges.

Music on Piano and Guitar—each $15 a qr.

Use of instruments—(*new* and of the best manufacture)—$3 a qr.

Drawing and Painting, (in water and oil colors)—$10 a qr.

Stationary—use of Maps, Charts, Globes, and all the class books, if required—$3 a qr.

Day tuition at 8, 10, and $12 50 a qr.

Each young lady provides her own bed, bedding, and towels—or they may be furnished in the Institution at a small additional charge.

A deduction is made when two or more are sent from the same family.

Payments are made quarterly in advance.

Furthers particulars may be known respecting the Institution, from the Prospectus of the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute, after which it will be modelled. Prospectusses are left for distribution with the Rev. B. B. Smith, N. H. Hall, and B. O. Peers, of Lexington.

For the coming year, the Institution will be under the personal charge and instruction of

J. LIVINGSTON VAN DOREN.
Associate Principal of the Brooklyn C. I.

Lexington, Sept. 7, 1831. 10-tf.

Transylvania University. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, and continue until the first Saturday in March—The courses and terms are as follows, viz.

Anatomy—$15. } By Benj. W. Dudley, M. D. who lectures
Surgery.—$15. } nine times a week.

Institutes of Medicine & Clinical Practice—$15. By Charles Caldwell, M. D.—daily.

Theory and Practice of Medicine—$15. By John Esten Cooke, M. D.—daily.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children—$15. By Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.—daily.

Materia Medica and Medical Botany—$15 By Charles W. Short, M. D.—daily.

Chemistry & Pharmacy—$15. By Lunsford P. Yandell, M. D. and H. Hulbert Eaton, A. M.—daily.

Large accessions are making to the Library and Chemical Apparatus, which will be in readiness by the commencement of the session.

By order of the Faculty.
C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*

Lexington, Ky. August 1, 1831. 5-3m.

A FEMALE SCHOOL

HAS been opened under the superintendance of the subscriber, in the house adjoining the first Presbyterian Church. So much of my Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, as may be necessary, together with Globes and Maps, will be taken into the School. All the useful parts of a complete education will be taught Tuition $35 per year for all the classes except such as are simply taught reading, writing, geography and arithmetic; for those tuition will be $25 Stationary will be an extra charge. Payment to be made quarterly

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, April 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

FOR 1831. *New Spring and Summer* GOODS.

J. G. M'KINNEY, & CO.

ARE now opening, direct from New York, a large and splendid stock of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, bought unusually low at Auction, by *E. U. BERRYMAN;* all of which will be sold at a small advance for *cash.* Persons purchasing Goods either to sell again, or for family use, would do well to call, as we can, and will give as good bargains as any other House in the Western Country.

NOW OPENING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths; Olive and claret Cloths; Blue, black, drab and fancy Cassimeres; Blue and yellow Nankeens; Rowen Cassimeres, Prunella, Lastings and Circassians; French and Russia Drillings; Merino Cassinetts; Black Italian Lustring; Black and fancy Gro de Nap. Lustring; Florence and Satins, plain and col'd. Dimity and Cambric Muslins; Jaconet and corded Muslin; Crape Scarfs and Handk'fs; Gauze and silk Handk'fs; A splendid lot of Calicoes and Ginghams; Plain and figured Palmerine; Brown and bleached Cottons; Handsome Caps and Collars; Infants' Dresses, and Petticoats; White and black Italian Crapes; Silk and fancy Cravats: Mersailles Silk and Velvet Vesting; Dimoud Cotages and Leghorn Bonnets; Bonnet and Belt Ribbons; Ladies' Gloves and Mitts; Gentlemen's Gloves and Stocks; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Linen Cambric Handk'fs; Colerain Linen, a superior article.

HARDWARE, GLASS AND CHINA WARE;
Loaf and Brown Sugar, Fresh Tea and Coffee, Mace, Copperas, Alum, Indigo, &c. &c.

In addition to the above articles, we will be receiving *every week*, New Goods as they arrive at the Eastern Cities, which will keep our stock composed of all the most fashionable articles imported to the United States.

Lexington, March, 1831 40-tf.

DR. D. J. AYRES,

HAVING united with DR. J. TODD, *late of Fayette County*, in the practice of

Medicine, &c.

They jointly offer their professional services to the citizens of Danville and the adjacent country. They may be found at the place formerly occupied by the late Dr. E. M'DOWELL, immediately opposite the Market House.

Danville, August 31st, 1831. 9-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN, HARRODSBURGH, KY.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS, Superintends a House of entertainment, in Harrodsburgh, at the sign of the American Eagle. He takes this method of informing his friends, and the friends of Temperance in general, that he conducts his establishment on the principle of total abstinence from the use of Ardent Spirits, and shall be grateful for a share of their patronage. His house is commodious, and every attention shall be given for the accommodation of his guests.

August, 1831.

THE WESTERN LUMINARY.

TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable within the year,—or *Two Dollars*, if paid in advance, or within th first six months.

☞Arrearages must be paid before the paper can be dis continued.

☞Persons procuring five new subscribers, and paying for them in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

☞All communications must be post paid, except letters from Agents remitting subscriptions.

☞All Postmasters, who are so obliging as to act as Agents shall have the paper sent to them without charge.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.